

Coonamessett River, Falmouth, *Fernald & Svenson* 953 (1928) (G); in sphagnum of ditch in cranberry bog, Coonamessett River, Falmouth, *Fernald & Svenson* 954 (1928) (G).

NEW YORK: Abundant in a flowing brook, Valley Stream, *Svenson* 4451 (April 5, 1931) (B, G); submerged in a small stream, Islip, *Svenson* 4452 (April 5, 1931) (B, G); covering the surface of a small brook, Richmond, *Svenson* 4493 (June 7, 1931) (B, G).

NEW JERSEY: in brook mud, Cherry Hill, *H. Dautun* (July 22, 1905) (B), (June 7 and July 17, 1908) (B), (Sept. 19, 1909) (B); in a flowing brook, in flower and fruit, Preakness, *Svenson* 4478 (May 31, 1931) (B, G).

PENNSYLVANIA: west branch, Indian Run, West Philadelphia, *H. B. Meredith* (May 17, 1923) (G); in a brook, West Philadelphia, *Svenson* 3486 (Nov. 24, 1929) (B, G).

BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN.

CALLITRICHE STAGNALIS ON THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.—In the preceding article Dr. Svenson records the occurrence of *Callitriche stagnalis* Scop. in the coastwise region from Cape Cod to southeastern Pennsylvania. Familiar with the large foliage and fruit of the Cape Cod plant, and remembering the dark green color of the plant, as contrasted with the paler color of our commoner species, I have, naturally, watched for *C. stagnalis* elsewhere in Atlantic North America. In September last, while collecting on the always interesting tidal flats of the lower St. Lawrence, in this case on the borders of Anse St. Vallier in County Bellechasse, Quebec, I at once recognized the familiar dark green and broad foliage and the large fruits of *C. stagnalis*. At St. Vallier the *Callitriche*, growing on gravel and mud covered at high tide and exposed at low tide (typical estuarine conditions) forms extensive prostrate mats, heavily fruiting. Its associates are the characteristic plants of the St. Lawrence estuary, such as *Butomus umbellatus* L., *Leersia oryzoides* (L.) Sw. forma *glabra* A. A. Eaton, *Cyperus rivularis* Kunth, *Scirpus Smithii* Gray var. *levisetus* Fassett, *Eriocaulon Parkeri* Robinson, *Tillaea aquatica* L., *Elatine americana* (Pursh) Arn., *Epilobium ecomosum* (Fassett) Fern.,¹ *Gentiana Victorinii* Fern. and a puzzling aggregation of estuarine variations in *Bidens*, *Isoetes* and other genera awaiting study.—M. L. FERNALD.

¹ *EPILOBIUM ecomosum* (Fassett), comb. nov. *E. glandulosum*, var. *ecomosum* Fassett, RHODORA, xxvi. 48 (1924).

When Dr. Fassett described this plant he had only two collections and he separated it from *Epilobium glandulosum* Lehm., var. *adenocaulon* (Haussk.) Fern. merely by its ecomose seeds, itself a very remarkable character in a genus characterized by comose

seeds. We now know *E. ecomosum* from several stations in Quebec, on the tidal shores from Cap Rouge to l'Ile d'Orleans and Anse St. Vallier, ten collections being before me. In addition to the lack of coma the seeds display another extraordinary character, in being heavily covered with approximate rows of whitish hyaline elongate trichome-like papillae; the seeds are also more abruptly rounded at base than in *E. glandulosum* and its var. *adenocaulon*, both typical *Epilobia* with normal coma. In the two latter the seeds are attenuate to the base and minutely pebbled with very low or often obscure papillae. The high and irregularly crest-like rows of trichome-like papillae of *E. ecomosum* are not closely approached in the surfaces of seeds of any other American species known to me. The nearest approach is in *E. franciscanum* Barbey of California.

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